

GERMANY PROVES VALUE OF AUTOS

Moves Men and Supplies with Motors and Traction Engines.

MANY EQUIPPED AS AMBULANCES

German and Austrian Papers Insist War is "Holy"— Land Feels the Strain.

Rotterdam, Aug. 30.—If the German newspapers are to be believed the forts about Liege, and the city itself, were in the hands of the Germans as early as August 7.

According to the "Kölnische Zeitung," which is a paper published in Liege, Belgium, the city was taken by the Germans on August 7. The paper points out that the place was not taken when first attacked because the strongest and best equipped troops were not sent. It was pointed out, also, that the Germans could not have taken the city without the aid of the traction engines and consequently plans of war were in the hands of the German War Ministry.

The report that attacks on the forts by the German army were made in close formation is ridiculed by many German papers, the "Zeitung am Mittag" declaring that England was the only power which was not in the hands of the German and Manchurian wars.

On August 15, it is stated, two regiments of Austrian mountain artillery passed through Cologne on their way to the North. France, and another two regiments were taken to Upper Alsace, for work in the Vosges Mountains, it is assumed. Germany has no artillery distinctively equipped for mountain fighting. It is understood here, also, that several regiments of Hungarian cavalry, said to be the best in Europe, have joined the Germans in Alsace.

German Emperor passed through Cologne on August 17 to take personal charge of the operations against Northern France.

Automobiles Prove Useful.
Automobiles and other means of motor traction, it is stated, are used to a very large extent by the Germans. At Cologne 475 automobiles arrived last Monday from Eastern Germany, each equipped for the transportation of wounded men in the field. They are special ambulance bodies, capable of carrying six men. The intention of the German military authorities is to take all wounded to the nearest city base instead of establishing field hospitals.

Automobiles and traction engines are also used for the moving of supplies. Through Liege, Rhénish Prussia, thirty-seven automobiles are being used, each carrying two machine guns housed in a revolving turret.

Traction engines are also used by the Germans to haul their heavy artillery, some of it having been based in the field, however, horses are being used, the impression being that owing to the heavy traffic on the railroads of Northern France, the use of transport engines and traction engines is being increased.

German and Austrian newspapers insist that the war against Russia, France and England is a "holy war," because it is for the sake of the two peoples, said to be aimed at. Their propaganda seems to have had results. In Germany 1,000,000 volunteers are ready to bear arms and in Austria 1,500,000 are ready to do so. The force is being raised, estimated at present at about 1,000,000 men. Both countries, it is said here, lack the equipment necessary to place these men in the field.

Holland Feels War's Pinch.
Measurably Holland is beginning to feel that she is the grist between the upper and nether millstones. In her fields are rotting thousands of tons of fresh vegetables which under normal conditions would have been exported to England and Germany, and the river and canal traffic from which the Netherlands derive normally a large revenue has come to an almost total cessation.

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NEW LAW TO AID SURROGATES COURT

Jury System Will Reduce Number of Contested Wills.

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Under the old law, after a decision in the Surrogates' Court, the contestants could without appeal sue in the Supreme Court to set aside the will without regard to the decision of the Surrogate. Now all cases decided adversely to the contestants can be taken on appeal to the Appellate Division, and weight is given to the decision before the Surrogate.

A case in point was the contest over the estate of Gustav A. Arschot, a resident of New York, who left the bulk of his estate to his nephew, Count Arschot, chief of the Cabinet of the King of the Belgians. Several of the relatives contested the will, which was valued at about \$400,000.

Count Arschot was summoned all the way from Belgium, and after a long trial Surrogate Cahalan upheld the will. The contestants sued in the Supreme Court. There was another long trial, and again Count Arschot had to come from Brussels to testify. The jury sustained the decision of Surrogate Cahalan. The case cost much money, and time, which would have been saved under such a law as is now to become effective.

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ENGLISH ACTORS NOT GOING TO WAR

George Arliss, Just Over, Says Fear of Invasion Is Slight.

BRITISH PRACTISE ECONOMY OF FOOD

Battle Plays Not Likely to Aid Theatres—Tree's "Drake" Revival Success.

English actors aren't worrying about going to war, and regard the prospect as distant, according to George Arliss, the "Disraeli" star, who arrived in New York on the "My Old Kentucky Home" with Mrs. Arliss. The party went direct from the pier to the Park Theatre for a rehearsal. The actor's tour of Canada and the United States began to-morrow under the management of the Liebler Company.

Mr. Arliss showed less alarm over the danger of an invasion of England than have some of his countrymen. He has spent his entire summer in England, and he insisted yesterday that reports of fear of the outcome of the war were false.

"Although it is perfectly true," he said, "that the small villages of England are being fortified everywhere, and that barricades even are being put up along the country roads in preparation for the possible invasion of Great Britain, there is really no one in England who seriously expects anything of the kind. There is absolutely no anxiety in England as to the safety of those that stay at home, so far as any danger may come to them from German bombing."